

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day.	On date.	On date at 1 p.m.
Temperature	29.74	20.81	29.71
Humidity	83	84	83
Direction of wind	S.E.W.	W.S.W.	S.W.
Force of wind	3	2	2
Fait:	0.04	0	0

1.—Barometer reduced to 30 degrees Fahrenheit at the level of the sea in fathoms and fathoms.

2.—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit, air saturated with moisture being 102.

3.—Force of the wind two points.

4.—Force of the wind three points.

5.—Star of the Marquis: B. blue sky; C. dashed yellow; D. crescent; E. full moon; F. half light; G. crescent; H. full moon; I. half light; J. crescent; K. half moon; L. half light; M. crescent; N. half moon; O. half light; P. crescent; Q. half light; R. half light; S. crescent; T. half light; U. half light; V. half light; W. crescent; X. half light; Y. half light; Z. half light.

W. D. BORROW.

Hongkong Observatory, 1st June, 1888.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

RODE, 10th May.
The Emperor of Brazil has recovered from his serious illness.

LONDON, 15th May.
Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the House authorise the issue from the Consolidated Fund of eight hundred and fifty thousand pounds for hire purchase and repairing vessels for the defence of the Colonies. The motion was also moved that a further sum of two million and a thousand pounds be applied to the defence of Ports and coaling stations. The former motion was adjourned. The consideration of the latter has been adjourned.

PARIS, 17th May.
The official journals announced that M. Constant will continue Governor of Cochinchina.

BERLIN, 17th May.
The Emperor drove in the Park for an hour.

A second microscopic examination of the discharge from the thermometer nothing of a dangerous nature.

LONDON, 18th May.
Mr. Stansby announced that the Cabinet is sitting in Committee. Lord Stanley presiding, for the purpose of inquiring into what is really necessary to put the country in a state of complete alert.

A meeting of the leading Parochial Catholics in Dublin resolved that the associations in the religious orders are baseless, and that the meeting present against its issue, declaring that the Irish people must support the right of the Vatican to interfere in political matters.

LONDON, 19th May.
The House of Commons has adjourned until the 21st instant.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has visited Liverpool, and urged the importance of fortifying our great commercial ports; he said let the cities give the hand and press forward the work, and the Government would help with the armaments.

The Mediterranean Squadron is to be reinforced by the addition of two ships.

LONDON, 21st May.
The Democrats everywhere support Cleve-land's resolution.

Eight hundred persons assembled at the Phoenix Park on Sunday, and adopted the protest of the House M.P.'s against the Poor Law Bill. The clergy abstained themselves.

PARIS, 23rd May.
The Senate has voted the resolution of military service by seminarians, professors, and teachers, who will only serve one year.

LONDON, 23rd May.
250,000 acres, mostly wheat, have been flooded in Illinois. Terrible distress prevails in consequence.

Exports are required by all Frenchmen awaiting Alphonse bearing the title of the German Ambassador.

LONDON, 24th May.
A Home Rule candidate has been elected for Southwark by a small majority, in the room of Viscount Cobham, who has been appointed Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth.

Eighteen more battalions of the Royal Infantry have been sent to the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

The Radical party in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies has resolved to strongly oppose Boulanger.

PARIS, 24th May.
M. Clemenceau, Rame, and Joffrin have formed a league in opposition to the Boulanger party.

LONDON, 25th May.
The following is the latest betting on the Derby.—

Ayrshire even.
Orbit 5@ 2.
Crown 11@ 1.

—LONDON, 25th May.

M. Tissu, the Ambassador of the Hungarian Chamber, has announced that Hungary will abstain from taking any part in the Paris exhibition as he fears complications in the present excited state of the political situation becoming more involved.

The Czar-Saxmundh has been sent.

LONDON, 26th May.
The French are indignant at M. Tissu's utterances, and the French Ambassador has been instructed to speak to Count Kalmar.

Admiral Hornby, at a crowded meeting held in the City, stated that not one fourth of the number of the emigrants were required to protect the mercantile marine.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

As eight bells sounded in the harbour on the morning of the Queen's Birthday, the Victor Emmanuel followed by the gunboats in harbour, as well as by several steamers, tugs, and sailing vessels, raised their hunting and the Royal Standard. The Portuguese gun boat, and especially from Macao to do honour to the occasion, was exceptionally gay, and the Chinese gunboat *Altos* was decorated in all the colour of the rainbow, a very pretty effect being produced by the red and white at noon the first gun salute was fired from the shore battery, and the *Victor Emmanuel* and *Altos* also fired the full number of cannon.

The reverse of "Queen's weather" which prevailed, besides making the main thoroughfares of the town in a most deplorable condition, stopped the review of the Garrison and Volunteers. During the morning a great furnishing up of gunboats, however, were supplied with ammunition at four o'clock, the volunteers were sent down, and gradually increased until the Parade Ground resembled a small lake. The various companies, however, were supplied with ammunition at four o'clock, and were in readiness to march out, in spite of the weather. When the order was given that there was to be no review was received from General, principally composed of Chinese, who were in the *Altos* and the gunboat, being, however, unrewarded for their heroism by the sight of a general turn out.

In the evening His Excellency the Governor and Lady De Veux gave a ball at Government House.

Several parties of sportsmen, taking advantage of the long holiday, left Hongkong with their gunboats in the morning for the mainland, but soon found the country to be most unattractive. A wary trader to the shooting grounds did not result in the slumber of game birds, and beyond a few birds of snipe, nothing was bagged. In addition to this the rains made all chance of enjoyment very slight, and the pine trees got back to Hongkong, in consequence, in a most miserable frame of mind with maps, holidays, or the like, of the weather, who was the unconscious recipient of innumerable amanuenses from a great many people on the 24th.

OPENING OF THE PEAK TEAMWAY.

A notification to the effect that the Peak tramway had received Government approval appeared in the *Gazette* of the 26th May.

On the 28th May His Excellency the Governor, attended by his Private Secretary Mr. Shingrob, Bell, and accompanied by Lady De Veux, Mr. General Sir George Macdonald, the Minister Cameron, the Attorney-General, and Lieutenant Anderson, ascended the Peak by means of the Tramway. At the Peak terminus the party was received by the Hon. Mr. Sykes and Mr.

Finally Smith, and, after concluding the machinery and packing up the goods in the Peak Hotel, returned by train, again to the hills, level, or pressing themselves much pleased with their trip.

On the 29th May, by the generosity of the Company, an opportunity of a free trip was afforded to all who chose to avail themselves of it. Needless to say, the number was large, and the number of persons who availed themselves of the free trip was greater than the number of persons who availed themselves of the Chinese. The average time occupied by the trip was between ten and eleven minutes.

On the 30th May the tramway was opened for regular traffic and was well patronised throughout the day. In the after part of the day, however, the traffic was slow, particularly, a large number of passengers were dissatisfied with this means of conveyance to the Peak.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

The two-turbulent torpedo boats, which were brought to Hongkong by H.M.S. *Porpoise*, on the 25th May, are types of a new and a universally acknowledged much improved class of torpedo steamer, which is to be, until another is invented, the standard for the whole of the ships of the class, built for the Royal Government. They (Nos. 35 and 36) were commissioned for Hongkong on the 14th March, and left Portsmouth for this port on the 24th March, in tow of the *Porpoise*. A week's stoppage was made at Malta, and another stay of five days at Singapore. Owing to the severe weather experienced during the latter part of the voyage, the *Porpoise* had to be sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 29th May, the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 30th May the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 31st May the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 1st June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 2nd June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 3rd June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 4th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 5th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 6th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 7th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 8th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 9th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 10th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 11th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 12th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 13th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 14th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 15th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 16th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 17th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 18th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 19th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 20th June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 21st June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 22nd June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

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On the 31st June the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 1st July the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

On the 2nd July the *Porpoise* was sent to the dockyard at Amoy, and the two boats were turned over to the *Porpoise* to be repaired, and then sent to Hongkong.

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On the 8th July the *Porpoise</*

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

LEUCHS' TRADE LISTS OF ALL COUNTRIES in 6 VOLUMES.

Among the Books now in the Press are: Volumes 27 & 28. ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND. Price 45s. They contain besides complete Trade Lists of all places in the United Kingdom, Spain's Lists of Merchant Shippers, with their Specialities and Export Markets.

Complete Price-List post free. Agents wanted in all parts.

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T I M B E R.

THE Unsigned Agents for Messrs. D. B. ABRAHAMSON & CO., Sandakan, British North Borneo, are now prepared to submit for inspection Samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1886.

ANOTHER NEW & ORIGINAL NOVEL.

We have satisfaction in making known to our Subscribers that we have secured for original publication in the columns of "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

A New Story by WILKIE COLLINS, universally admired as the Author of "The Woman in White" and other fictional works recently less popular.

THE TITLE IS THE LEGACY OF GAIN.

From a person of the early folios of the MS. of "The Legacy of Gain," we can assure our Readers that the Story is of a most absorbing character.

THE LEGACY OF GAIN.

By WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," "Jesba's Daughter," "The Moonstone," "Heart and Science," "The Eagle and the Dove," &c. &c. Commenced Publication in the Daily Press.

14 on 14th April, 1888.

And an Instalment will appear each Saturday till the conclusion is reached.

The Attention says—"No one ever yet began or ended with WILKIE COLLINS' Novels to throw such a spell over us." Mr. COLLINS possesses the art of fixing the reader's attention throughout the whole of a narrative of intrigue in a higher degree, perhaps than any other English Novelist."

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1888.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. E. WHITE & SONS. Sole Agents for CHINA. HOLIDAY WISE & CO. Hongkong, 11th April, 1888.

1561

NOTICE.

PUNJOM & SUNGHTH DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undermentioned is PAID UP SHARE CERTIFICATES DESTROYED BY FIRE at Foothow, on the 5th January, 1888.

Scrip 75/78, 40 Shares. Hon. C. P. CHATE, 27/77/79.

1233, 50 JERONYMUS MIGUEL DOR REMEDIO.

237/3/25/26 = 21.

238/3/27/28 = 15.

231/3/28/29 = 5.

231/3/28/29 = 5.

KUTTUNNAR CURSET.

JEE VANA.

259/1/29/30 = 25.

256/1/25/26 = 25.

192/3/19/27 = 25.

1026, 10 ALEXANDER WILLIAM VANS GIBB.

32/26/32/27.

105 Shares.

And should the same not be produced before the 22nd June, 1888, DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES will be issued in name of the above Parties, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Original Certificates will be recognized by this Company.

A. O'D. GOURLIN, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The C. & O. steamer *Belgic*, with the American mail of the 15th May, left Yokohama for this port on the 31st May, and may be looked for here on or about the 5th June.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Saghalin*, with the French mail of the 4th May, left Singapore at 3 a.m. on the 31st May, and may be expected here on or about the 7th June. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 28th March.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The *Shire Line* steamer *Demiphantes* left Singapore on the 27th May, and is due here on the 2nd June.

HONGKONG WHALE & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates in whale Godowns.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

Also Entire GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. 1278

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS SUIT OF OFFICES in the Ice House Buildings.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1888. 161

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A HANSDOME AMERICAN MANUAL.

AND PEDAL BASS ORGAN.

ALMOST NEW.

DIMENSIONS—Length, 4 feet, 11 inches; height, 5 feet 2 inches; width, 2 feet 4 inches. In Walnut case, well polished.

The Organ will be sent via *St. Otaras* of Keys, Gora, Six Sets of Rods, Fifteen Sticks, viz. Diagonal, Malocia, Vida, Duloc, Principal, Celeste, Flute, D'Ancor, Cello, Cromorne, Coupler, Bourdon Pedal, Manual to 16 keys, Grand Organ, Foot Pedal, Swell Foot Pedal, Foot Blow Pedal, and 16 keys, 15 feet Pitch.

I Set of Notes, 16 keys, 15 feet Pitch.

Can be seen at the Office of the *Daily Press* Can be seen between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. Hongkong, 6th April, 1888. 1618

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Foochow—Per *Ariva*, to-day, 2nd inst.

At 10.30 A.M.

For Swaytow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per *Fokong*, to-day, the 1st inst.For Amoy—Per *Ariva*, to-morrow, 3rd inst.

The 2nd inst. at 10.30 A.M.

For Sainan—Per *Cicero*, to-day, the 2nd inst. at 4.30 P.M.For Swaytow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per *Ariva*, to-morrow, 3rd inst. at 8.30 A.M.For Bangkok—Per *Decima*, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. at 3.30 P.M.For Singapore—Per *Lydia*, on Thursday, the 7th inst. at 1.30 P.M.

Printed and Published by R. CHATTERTON WILCOX, Wynham Street, Hongkong.

INSURANCES.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEGMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. 115

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. 1661

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. 113

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1887. 119

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. 167

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (\$UBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JUN SIN SANG, Eq.

HAN HU, Eq.

YOW CHONG PONG, Eq.

CLARK, Eq.

KHOI CHUN, Eq.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. 1681

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, ESTABLISHED 1870.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$400,000.

RESERVE FUND \$650,000.

GENERAL PAY-OUT \$389,000.

RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. 1711

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned are now appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to accept RISKS as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

POLICIES at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, Ceylon, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

POLICIES for long or short periods, at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

POLICIES issued for sums not exceeding \$25,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. 1034

FOR SALE.

FRED K. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS \$22 per Case of Dozen.

PINTS \$22 per Case of Dozen.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. 1034

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. ELD SIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL.

S22 per case of dozen quarts.

S22 PAUL LIDDELL & CO., Agents.

CLARET, GRAND VIN LEVOLIE.

S22 per case of dozen quarts.

CLARET, CHATEAU LAROCHE.

S18 per case of dozen quarts.

CLARET, POUTER CANET.

\$8.50 per case of dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

\$7.50 per case of dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

S25.00 per case of dozen pints.

LORMONT.

S5 per case of dozen quarts.

JOHN WALKER & SONS.

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

S8.00 per case of dozen bottles.

ALSO.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEGMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. 21

FOR SALE.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1858.

CONSULAR REPORTS

Mr. GILES's Report on the Trade of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1887, which has just been published, is, considering its brevity, one of the most interesting Trade Reports written of late years by Her Majesty's Consular Officers in the Far East. Statistics apart, it is contained in exactly three octavo pages, but it is so concisely written that to do it due justice it would be necessary to quote the whole. Mr. GILES was fortunate in his theme. Under the progressive government of LIU MING-CHUAN a marvellous change is being worked in North Formosa, which for its rapidity and, at any rate apparent, thoroughness can only be paralleled by the similar revolution in Japan nearly twenty years ago. The extension of the telegraph to Formosa is, comparatively speaking, a small matter, for the telegraph has now been carried to the confines of the Eighteen Provinces. Still it is not without a special importance of its own, as Mr. GILES points out. The land line from Tamsui to Twatutia was completed on the 29th April, and has since been carried to Kelung; and on October 8th the sea cable was successfully laid and "North Formosa placed in telegraphic communication with the civilized world." Now Twatutia is the seat of the tea trade, of that branch of it at all events in which the United States are more particularly interested, and through the agency of the cable, "Tamsui and America can communicate directly on the details of the tea market." What effect this may have on the fortunes of Amoy we should not like to predict, but a despondent Amoebian can take comfort from the thought that "the harbour of Kelung is not yet fully available, nor is the railway completed which shall carry the tea to wharves alongside of which are to lie ocean steamers bound for New York." For Kelung harbour is as yet undredged—though Mr. GILES is confident that it will be dredged, if (unfortunately a very dubious if) the present Governor remains in power;—and the railway has met with reverses. A landslip has occurred and occasioned serious loss of time, the original tunnel has had to be abandoned as impracticable, and the "soldier-navvies" have been almost decimated by malarial fever.

reports are now issued in agreeable contrast to the dilatoriness of a few years ago. We have already noticed Mr. GILES's report on Tansui, and the last English mail brought us the reports on Wuhu, Swatow, Kiung-how, and Pakhoi, which are thus placed in the hands of readers in the South earlier than the Customs Reports. The Customs Report on the Trade of China by the Statistical Secretary was received some time ago, but the Reports by the Commissioners at the various ports, though they have been commented on in the Shanghai papers, have not yet reached Hongkong. Acting Consul BOURNE, in his report on Wuhu, says that port is, in respect of foreign trade, but a feeder of Shanghai, whether all exports for a foreign country go, and whence all foreign imports come. The report, consequently, does not contain much that is of general interest. One item, however, is worthy of notice. The people in the up-country districts, Mr. BOURNE says, have not lost their preference for the old Carolus dollar, which is ordinarily worth in Wuhu six to ten per cent. above its intrinsic value, and sometimes much more. The farmers buy Carolus dollars to take up country with the silver they receive in payment for their rice. The demand for these dollars, and the premium they command, shows how much need there is for a good silver coinage in China. At Swatow there has been a decline in imports, chiefly in Sundries. In Cotton Goods and Woollens there has been an increase, as measured by values, although the average rate of exchange for the year was five per cent. lower than during the preceding year. The trade, Consul MANSFIELD thinks, is considerably hampered by the uncertainty of

left Swatow for Bangkok and the Straits Settlements in British ships, and 11,000 in German ships, as against some 44,000 and 9,000 in 1886. At Kiungchow also there has been a large increase in the emigration trade. The Bangkok line is still in the hands of the Scottish Oriental Company's steamers, but the steamers for Singapore are chartered from time to time as wanted, and a large proportion are under the German flag. And here Mr. JOHNSON makes a remark that seems to call for further elucidation. He says:—"The German emigration regulations are much less stringent than the British." By the alteration of the law at Singapore German steamers are no longer allowed to take into that port a larger number of passengers in proportion to their tonnage than British ships. It would be interesting to know in what other respect the German regulations are less stringent. Mr. JOHNSON goes on to say:—"The business is one that requires careful official supervision, as the reward for placing a coolie on the labour market is a great temptation to the brokers to induce the men to leave their bones under false pretences, and many of the Chinese engaged in this business are no doubt great rascals." Recent disclosures in Hongkong show that the latter part of this statement is quite true. If the German regulations in force at the Treaty ports are less stringent than the British regulations in preventing frauds on the emigrants, the matter can only require pointing out in order to have it rectified, for it is certain that the German nation has no desire to see its trade increased by such an infamous business as coolie kidnapping.

any reason why one nation should envy or fear the progress of another? Australasia, with its six millions of inhabitants, takes between twenty and thirty million pounds worth of British exports every year, while China, counting its inhabitants by hundreds of millions, takes less than half that amount. The more well-to-do our customers are the more freely will they be able to buy what we have to sell. Prince KROPOTKIN says:—"China and Japan will never be serious customers to Europe; they can produce cheaper at home; and when they begin to feel a need for goods of European patterns they will produce them themselves. Woe to Europe if, the day that the steam engine invades China, she is still relying on foreign customers!" The steam engine is already invading China, and so far from seeing in it a cause of alarm the foreign merchant hails it as the harbinger of a tide of prosperity. As the Chinese, by the adoption of steam, that potent aid to human industry, increase in wealth, so will they become freer buyers of the goods to be found in "foreign" markets. Nothing, we think, can well be more certain than that international commerce will increase, instead of declining, with the growth of civilization and the increase of wealth. Changes in the markets there will no doubt be, adaptations will have to be made by the merchant and manufacturer to varying circumstances, but that the tonnage afloat fifty years hence will be vastly greater than that required by the trade of to-day is a proposition which no one not wedded to fantastical theories like those of Prince KROPOTKIN will seriously dispute.

ular quality. The general effect of
SCHER's remarks was that he consid-
ered the prospect justified the expenditure
by the large experiment previously
made, but he did not give the meeting
any understanding that they were the possessors
of the property. The shareholders may perhaps be encouraged
underwriters to
insure on principle
them in risks beyond
the limits of the
selected warrants.

ago, brushes this conjecture off, and by extracts from pharmaceutical works fixes the date at about 650 A.D., or near the beginning of the T'ang Dynasty. In the T'ang porcelains Dr. Hirth believes, though he says "it is most likely that we possess none but literary witnesses

LOCAL ENTERPRISE AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

lose faith by the experience of the Company, which, after a short but spurt on the London stock exchange found its shares almost unsaleable, now finds that it is really possessed a property from which gold can be being extracted in payable quantities. Mr. BECHER has completed what he his experiment on a large scale so he may be able to report more ably on the Punjor property, whether the report be good or the Directors will perhaps see the of giving it full publicity. We understand the Chairman's objection publishing information in the papers. ly possible advantage to be derived privacy—and it is a very unworthy one it be if holders wished to palm off shares after they knew they were value unsuspecting purchasers. It is a case of empor, of course, but the position of rectors in relation to the shareholders altered no more pleasant, because if a shareholder gets out with satis to himself another is brought in will be likely to be more troublesome the old one if he finds he has not got for his money. An essential part of policy of the joint stock system as applied to concerns whose shares are trafficked the open market is publicity, and it is which cannot be ignored by Directors as they are prepared to incur a certain amount of odium. The body of shareholders changes in its units from day to day, the Directors owe a duty to the future

A short time the Legislative inviting tenders by the Public Works sending all orders execution at once there is a Municipal apron, strings of which are placed locally discussed whether private tenders from doubt," says the Scott's suggesting of the Municipal tenders for the iron to be invited from there is considerable firms will tender pate with residents will have to be sensible." Our opinion that would be executed cheaper from home. The colonies being contemporary in Hong Kong have been to have done. can be no doubt the field of competition and that it is in rule out local tenders home with which they could not compete.

LINE OF PREVIOUS RIC
CHINESE QUESTION
AUSTRALIA.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN ON THE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM AND RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for April Prince KROPOTKIN, the Apostle of Nihilism, has an article on "The breakdown of our industrial system." It opens with an attack on the division of labour theory. The idea of society, says the author, that is, the state towards which society is marching, is a society of integrated labour, a society where each

A "private" meeting of the shareholders of the Punjow and Sungbie Dua Samantan Mining Company (Limited) was held at the Company's office on the 30th May to meet Mr.

**FIRE INSURANCE AND TARIFF
RATES**

In our American mail news was a paragraph telegraphed from New York under date of 1st May stating that there was movement on foot by the stockholders for throwing two or three important insurance companies into liquidation. It was said that in one instance a petition had been prepared and signed by numerous stockholders setting forth that the business of certain companies had become so unprofitable, owing to the wholesale cutting of premium rates, that it was advisable to "shut up shop" and permit the capitalists interested in the enterprise to devote their money and energies to other branches of business. It will be fresh to the recollection of our readers that at the meeting of an important marine insurance society held at Shanghai the other day the expediency of suspending underwriting, at all events for a time, was suggested by one of the shareholders there. Both in fire and marine departments of insurance the cutting of rates has now been going on for a long time, in China as well as elsewhere, and one of the results in our local field has been that several outside-companies have found it to their interest to retire from the fire insurance business here. In the United States there is a tendency towards legislation against agreements for the keeping up of rates. Discussing this, the *Daily Commercial Bulletin* makes some remarks which are full of good sense:—"A great deal has been said and written of late in regard to combinations of various kinds, both for and against them; but excepting only such as are notoriously bad and evidently designed to totally destroy competition or to work harm to the community, it would seem that some of these combinations have become a necessity, in order to meet new and ever-changing conditions in the business world. The tendency is constantly towards the absorption of the weak by the strong."

o age we reproduced from the *Free Press* a letter signed "Young" which extracts were given from *Web writers on the doctrine of Right.*" That doctrine was to combat the claim of China to exclude foreigners from her territory, & stated, is to the effect that the *country* is open, under the jurisdiction equally to the foreigner as to our purposes of commerce and private pursuits. The correspondent forward this doctrine as bearing on the Chinese question in Australia. In the last issue of the *Free Press* an article was devoted to the refutation of its *corporation* argument. Our contemporary *Free Press* is, however, one great fallacy throughout the whole question, and is based in the assumption, taken for granted, that the circumstances in which the Chinese *have* a footing in China, and the *do not* have a footing in Australia, are entirely identical. Were the circumstances identical, were the associations to be mutually beneficial to the *country*, the position of our correspondent would be sound from a logical point of view. But, there could not possibly be such strong convictions on the part of Chinese immigration that at present such a powerful hold upon the Australian Colonists. The slightest examination of the analogies connected with the *country* of English merchants and *colonies* in the few spots in China where they are permitted to reside, and the position of Chinese in America, British India and Australia where they threaten to widely occupy and monopolize the trades of labour, will make it perfectly apparent that in every possible respect there exists a complete dissimilarity." This is on the side of the *Free Press*, not of its correspondent. The question of the similarity or dissimilarity of the

celain manufactured under the Sung. We must confess with a furtive joy, for a reviewer is but human, that as regards the first two of these classes "we need not trouble much since these had ceased to exist as early as 300 years ago." The next class, *Ting yao*, a brilliant white porcelain, is rapidly commented on, but at sufficient length to give our author an opportunity for another sly hit at Julien, who, it seems, "throughout translates *hua* by *fleurs*" whereas "it should be understood that by 'flowers' the Chinese understand ornaments of every description." For instance, the shade of Julien might mutter back, such ornaments as small-pox, which the Chinese politely call *t'ien hua*, or "flowers of heaven." The classes *Chun yao* and *Kao yao* ("porcelains of *Chün-chou*" and "Mandarin porcelains") are next treated of, and possess a more real interest to the *bric-a-brac* collector as it is sometimes possible, not only to see, but to procure, specimens of them. But, as has been said, the main object of the pamphlet is not to dilate on these but on the real old celadons, which turn out to be identical with the *Ko-yao*, and the porcelain whose name Julien tortures into *Long-t'siouen yao*. Dr. Hirth, in *Limans*, explains the term *celadon*, which "was in the first instance used for a certain colour which had become fashionable during the 17th century, when novels and poems describing the idyllic pleasures of enamoured shepherds were the order of the day in France. It was then that the hero of a novel called *l'Astree*, by *d'Urfé*, lent his name to this class of courtier in shepherd's clothes. . . . A kind of sea-green, mixed with bluish or greyish tints, neither a decided green nor anything like blue; in fact exactly what Chin calls *ching* colour in certain old porcelains. This colour was . . . named *celadon* and was soon applied to the old Chin porcelains and all other porcelains that were of a similar colour." Then follows a statement drawn from various ceramic specialists that the only celadons known to Western Asia or the Moslem world were those styled *martabani* or porcelains of Martaban, the modern Moulmein. The question is, were these porcelains made at Moulmein or were they carried thither by Chinese traders? Professor Karabacek, who does not see why China should have all the credit of manufacturing porcelain, tries to persuade himself that they were Peku made, but Dr. Hirth feels sure that he knows better, though with becoming modesty he declares "I could never dare

cess does not arise, for principles independent of circumstances. The Free taken up the anti-Chinese side of veray; had it gone further and the doctrine of previous right it placed itself in a logical position if it accepts the doctrine as inviolable it cannot with consistency a right of exclusion. There is sacred about the doctrine of right;" it is evidently dis- both in America and Australia, matter of fact it has had no gene- tance anywhere, because it has under consideration except in the course of the limitations placed on intercourse with China. Only a very number of persons, not even excepting highly educated classes, would the doctrine of "previous right" the question were put to them. Singapore contemporary, apparently by the names of ALCOCK, BOULGER, FOUR, by whom the doctrine has orsored, accepts it without question, proceeds to argue that it applies but does not apply in Australia. It either everywhere or nowhere. But y the doctrine possesses no force ; it was urged by English writers wanted to get into China, but was cepted by the latter ; it is urged Chinese writer in reference to Aus- but will not be accepted by the Co- overnments. The question will be th and decided on quite another namely, what the Australians con- edient.

coming modesty he declares "I could not well say a decisive word in so intricate a difficulty." His attention was first drawn to these porcelains by Dr. A. B. Meyer in 1885, and he thereupon began to search for specimens in Shanghai. Fortunately, and this shows the truth of the adage about different men's meats, the great Hangchow banker Hu Taotai, as he was generally called, had lately failed colossally, and his splendid collection of ceramic treasures was thrown on the market. The specimens pro- cured by Dr. Hirth were in perfect agreement with the martabani celadons, and the identity of the two was clinched by the unique uniformity of opinion shown by the Chinese commissioners, who, it seems, are generally not of one mind where antiquities are concerned. Now follows the most interesting part of the pamphlet to the reader who, luckless wight, may have no dollars or no taste for celadons. A long chapter on Mediæval Trade in Porcelain, from which we learn incidentally that the Chinese traded as far as Mecca, possibly as far as Zanzibar, and had actually set up shop in Ispahan. A large number of authorities are quoted, such as Sir H. Low on " Sarawak," " Pauthier's and Yule's Marco Polo," Mr. Brook's " Head Hunters of Borneo," Mr. Greenveit's " Notes on the Malay Archipelago," and some earlier notes of Dr. Hirth's own. References are always loyally given, but why does Dr. Hirth, when he refers to one of his own papers, say in italics " See my notes on 'Chinese Equivalents of the letter R'?" He can't mean " See, but believe not!" Does he emphasize the word as the patriotic Neapolitan did who first said " See Naples and die P?" The treatise is concluded by a note on Celadon Imitations, in the course of which Dr. Hirth's good nature seems to run away with him. On page 27 he has remarked, " the custom of placing on record the date of period when a work of art had seen the light is probably nearly as old as art itself in China." But on page 72 he says, " if we see an ancient mark on a later specimen this does not always mean that its

LL MERITED RECOGNITION.

intelligence that Captain H. G. Thom-
been created a Companion of the
St. Michael and St. George will be
with pleasure by his numerous
in this Colony. Captain Thomsett
the position of Harbour Master at
ng the other day after twenty-seven
service. His departure from the
was regretted by the whole commu-
no took the opportunity of expressing
ess and testimonial the high esteem
in they held the hon. gentleman, and
warm appreciation of his long and
able services. It is satisfactory to
his merits have also received

specie... manufacturer wished to deceive his contemporaries; he merely impressed the name of the period, the style of which he tried to represent, as a matter of sport." We were so struck with this kind-hearted defence of the earlo-forger that it was with pain that we read a little later on that "This explanation of the principle on which imitations were made in former centuries and up to the present day may not hold good in all cases, perhaps not even in many."

Dr. Hirth's little brochure will doubtless be soon in the hands of all intelligent collectors of, at any rate, his favourite celadons, but the intelligent collectors aforesaid will probably say to Dr. Hirth what Dr. Hirth says to Julien, that "the study of the literature of porcelain should be made dependent on the study of real objects as far as they can be obtained" — Our own appreciation of the pamphlet would, we feel, have been much increased had the publishers or

his merits have
been mentioned.

REVIEW.

SUPREME COURT.

31s

IN APPEAL.
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.
SAM CHUN, APPELLANT v. J. J. SPOONEE,
RESPONDENT.
S. J. Francis, Q.C. instructed by Messrs.

— victim was a harmless Chinaman.

The promptitude with which the Consular

begin their voyage at Amoy, 40,000 Chinese

Now, looking at it again.

